(i) Deputed teams consisting of epidemiologist, public health specialist, microbiologist and entomogist for assessment of the situation and provided technical assistance and guidenace to the State.

(ii) Disseminated comprehensive technical guidelines to states for undertaking preventive measures to contain the spread of Chikungunya and ensure diagnosis & symptomatic treatment of Chikungunya fever.

(iii) Commodity support: The states have been provided the larvicides and Pyrethrum Extract 2% for fogging.

State	Temephos (In Litres)	Pyrethrum (In Litres)
Maharashtra	6290	5000
Madhya Pradesh	1500	4000
Andhra Pradesh	7700	4500
Tamil Nadu	5425	7700
Karnataka	2600	2500

Ayurvedic drugs testing facility

485.SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that quality control of AYUSH drugs is very poor and there is no proper check on the circulation of spurious drugs in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to enhance the surveillance system;

(c) how many labs are working/assisting to check/test the spurious drugs in the country;

(d) how many cases of spurious drugs have come to the notice of Government and the action taken thereon;

(e) whether it is also a fact that some of AYUSH drugs have been

reported to have some dangerious elements whereby they were banned by some countries; and

(f) if so, the details of drugs banned alongwith the names of the countries banning these drugs and the action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) The enforcement of Chapter IVA of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and provisions of Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945 pertaining to AYUSH drugs are the responsibility of the State Governments. Hence, the Central Government does not maintain the data regarding the testing of AYUSH drugs by the State Drug Controller/State Drug Testing Laboratories. Though there have been instances of adulteration in AYUSH drugs, there is no information regarding spurious AYUSH drugs with the Central Government. However, keeping in view the need for strengthening of AYUSH drugs enforcement mechanism at the State level, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Quality Control of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy Drugs was started in the 9th Plan under which 26 State Drug Testing Laboratories have been provided financial assistance for their upgradation for testing of AYUSH drugs. In addition there are two laboratories viz. Pharmacopoeial Laboratory of Indian Medicines (PLIM) and Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeial Laboratory (HPL), Ghaziabad, for standardization and quality control at the national level which act as the appellate laboratories. Further the Central Government have also notified Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) under Schedule 'T' of the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945 which have been made mandatory. Central Government had also issued instructions to the State Licensing Authorities and State Drug Controllers of AYUSH to ensure full compliance by all Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani drugs manufacturers of the provisions of the rule 161(1) and (2) relating to displaying on the label of the container or package of an Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani drugs, the true list of all the ingredients used in the manufature of the preparation together with the quantity of each of the ingredients incorporated therein. Further Central Government have also published Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy Pharamacopoeias and Formularies for laying down of standards for Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy drugs.

(e) and (f) Details of health warning issued by Canada, Singapore and New York Health Regulatory Authorities in respect of some Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani drugs is given in the enclosed Statement (*See* below).

Central Government have issued an Order on the 14th October, 2005, in the interest of public health under section 33 EEB of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 making testing of heavy metals namely, arsenic, lead, mercury and cadmium mandatory for export of purely herbal Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani (ASU) drugs. It is a self-certification mechanism for Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani drugs manufatures for export purposes in which exporters have to submit test reports in respect of above testing alongwith other consignment papers. Further, Central Government have also directed the PLIM to undertake random testing of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani drugs and HPL to undertake random testing of Homoeopathy mother tinctures with a view to strengthen quality control of AYUSH drugs.

Statement

Ban of certain Ayurvedic drugs by Health Canada, Singapore and New York City

1. **CANADA:**—Health Canada, the Canadian Ministry of Health issued a warning to consumers on July 14, 2005 advising against use of medicinal products,

Karela Tablets	Shriji Herbal Products, India
Karela Capsules	Himalaya drug Company, India
Maha Sudarshan Churna Powder	Zandu Pharmaceuticals, India
Maha Sudarshan Churna Powder	D&K Pharmacy, Bhavnagar, India
Maha Sudarshan Churna Powder	Chhatrisha, Lalpur, India
Maha Sudarshan Churna Powder	Dabur India Ltd., New Delhi, India
Safi Liquid	Hamdard-WAKF, India
Yog Raj Guggulu Tablets	Zandu Pharmaceuticals, India
Sudershan Tablets	Zandu Pharmaceuticals, India
Shilajit Capsules	Dabur India Ltd., New Delhi, India
Karela Capsules	Charantia, UK (specifically batch # 12011)

2. SINGAPORE:—Health Science, Singapore has returned four herbal drugs:

Annai Arvindh Herbals Rheuma-7 capsules-Annai Aarvindh Herbals India
Himalaya Diabecon Tablets Himalaya drug Company, India

Laurel's Diabecs Capsules, Laurel Herbal Products, India

Goodcare Diabecs Guard Granules Goodcare Pharma Pvt. Ltd.

3. New York city of U.S.A.:—Health authority Washington, DC, New York city of USA has banned following three Ayurvedic drugs:—

Jambrullin Zandu Pharmaceuticals, India

Lakshmiviilash Ras (Nardiya) Baidya Nath Ayurved Bhawan,

Maha Sudarshan Arya Aushdhi Pharmaceutical Works

Measures to ensure quality output from AIIMS

486. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL:
SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that AIIMS has become an Institute of "Moribund Scientists" and according to Centre's Expert Committee's findings much of the required research output which has immediate practical applications in the country not being done by this prestigious institution;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) what corrective measures Government have taken so far to ensure that this autonomous body once again becomes country's top most referral centre of useful research in Asia, instead of being just a general hospital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.